

begin to speak of you as the
writers. I conjure you, in the
name of the law, to hurry up. Yours,
ELIANA.

DETROIT, July 24, 1876.—
The news is due entirely to the
action of the Republicans. Our
men did not upon that outrage.
You can date it from now
on. Yours, TILDEN.

LETTERS

VOLUME XXXI.

GROCERIES.

HICKSON'S CASH Grocery House.

Flour, best Minnesota Spring Wheat, per bushel..... 7.50
Flour, white wheat, per bushel..... 7.50
Bacon, per lb. 10
Beef, best Flank, per lb. 10
Chow Chow, Crosse & Blown, quart. 60
Mashed Potatoes, 10 lb. cans..... 1.00
Pork, 10 lb. cans..... 1.00
Porker, 15 lb. cans..... 1.00
Sop, German, 10 lb. cans..... 1.00
Lard, 10 lb. cans, per dozen..... 1.25
Flame, 1 lb. cans, per dozen..... 1.75
Starch, 5 lb. cans, per dozen..... 50
Soda, 1 lb. cans, 3 lbs. cans..... 2.25
Bacon, 25 lbs. boxes..... 11
Cheese, New York dairy, per lb. 11
Tea, fine quality, per lb. 50

DEATHS.

At her home in Anenburg, Pa., Bessie M. Cowles.

John R. Cowles.

He has passed away;

all things calm;

she sweet her slumber;

no more moan;

round the Throne.

Friends surrounded;

she lov'd the best;

was buried,

is home to rest.

Friends resting

around the grave.

Angel greets her.

Friends, we send you

our love and love.

MISSISSIPPI BANDITI.

William P. Haffa, the Republican Martyr.

His Atrocious Assassination by Democratic Leaders.

The Terrible Story as Told by the Widow of the Victim.

Washington Correspondent New York Times.

The Baltimore Sun and other papers have recently done great injustice to Senator Bayard in representing him as vehemently declaiming in the presence of the widow of Mr. Haffa, the Republican martyr, that he would not believe her story under oath. He never even saw her. I possess her affidavit made in Mississippi; I have read her testimony before the Committee, and I heard the story from her own lips in her home in Philadelphia. I will give it in her own words, for no skill and no genius could tell the Democratic club,—they compelled them to do it,—that he was not obliged to leave everything; I had not even a change of clothing.

She said no more.

JAMES REPHATT

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 3.—The conscientious physician often asks himself, "What can be done to improve the physical condition of our people?" Every medical man who has any considerable practice knows the feeble and diseased state of a large portion of the community.

A well woman is the exception; and strong healthy children are rarities. It ought not to be so. Nor is there any need of it.

One of the diseases that are common

to all classes of people is the consumption.

The electric current needed to produce

the voltaic are generated in a Gramme's

electro-magnetic machine, whose

parts are revolving by steam-power. The

appliances of this Gramme machine are becoming

rapidly more numerous. It is used

both for silver-plating and electrics, and

for illuminating. For a price of the

Meiss, Hellmann, Ducommun & Steinlein, in

Milwaukee, has its vast area of 18,000 square

feet occupied by four large, elegant, 100

Carrel lamps, etc. Mr. Foyat, a French

shop, the Chemins de fer du Nord, Dordogne,

and one or two of the steamers of the Cam-

pagnie Aranica and Santique, also get their light

from this Gramme machine.

M. Sautter & Lemmonier (Paris) are now

a Gramme (grand model, latest improv-

), which produces a light equal to that of 1,320

Carrel lamps, etc. The same as could be

had for 100 lamps, is 100 watts, or one-half

foot of gas per hour, at a cost fifty times greater.

With 300 and 100 Carrel models the price

of illumination is respectively twice and four times that of gas, but the former is more expen-

sive, however. It seems preferable to use

several smaller instead of a single larger.

In 1868 Hall had conveyed the property to Bush in trust for himself and his wife, and the re-

sult was that the house was let to the Presby-

terian college par excellence.

The Supreme Court said that there was,

as had been the case, no way of

knowing the date of the payment in the

estate. The date of the payment in the

BLOOD wrote every one of her letters, and that the fair but sit around and cause and

TER, Maj. J. W. GORDON, DAVID C. BRAHAM, and DAS- among the Indianapolis News' lana Gubernatorial chair.

IN is making a vigorous of the Republicans of South paper says he is winning

IND. Express stigmatizes all Sam C. as "the black- in press."

IN is drifting?" asks a Demo- in the next column it an- gate will be blown open

gold have been discovered in the St. Joe (Ind.) Herald. Convention.

IN advertises "TILDEN and Nothing new in the style; crowns and hand bridle;

IN's chickens is following Mr. COOPER.

IN is at his summer-residence

ly contradicts the published

denied being legally married

IN is the champion at ten-pins

IN, and ex-Gov. Dix is the shooter on Long Island.

IN papers recognizes in the England, "The Prince of

IN's Artemus Ward, de-

ated in Paris, but has nev-

er been prevented by the con-

IN'd be regarded there as a

IN THE WORLD, according to

IN, D. C., Aug. 4.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eden (Illinoian) in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Garfield on the subject of general politics.

IN Garfield expressed regret that he had not been able to see Mr. Lamar, and that the speaker had not so clearly connected that he could scarcely

IN commenting on it. The speech was an earnest attempt to make progress in the direction of returning to good feeling, and in so far it was a success.

IN Garfield had complained of two great

IN evils and obstacles to reform, the first

IN generally compact state of the ad-

IN ministration of affairs, the second

IN seriously corrupt state of the civil service.

IN the Prince of Method-

IN \$250,000 for the ad-

IN, and helped to lay more

IN ground in the cause of

IN all the men spoken

IN of New York, both

IN and among the Republicans.

IN All the leading metropoli-

IN of other States or

IN writes to an English

IN himself from the charge of

IN Empress Eugenie and the

IN "Rousseau," will have

IN a number of the "Fortsnightly

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Light Supply of Good Negotiable Paper
---Country Demand for Redin-
counts.

New York Exchange Firmers
Clearings of the Day, \$3,
300,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions
in Better Demand and Stronger.

Grain Less Active and Easier, Except
Barley—Freights Dull.

FINANCIAL.

The scarcity of negotiable commercial paper
continued to be the chief feature of finance. It is
true that the discount lines approach the
available resources of the banks, and in many
districts where large amounts of produce and
stocks are being carried there is something like a strin-
gency. From this source comes the information
that in some cases the discounts have been
less than the money that would otherwise be due.

In the local loan market the situation remains un-
changed. Mercantile paper is made in only small
quantities, and the supply from all sources com-
bined is light. Trade is quiet, and little activity is
expected in the market or in finance until the
outset of the fall season.

Rates of discount at the banks are \$60 per
cent for regular customers; to good independent
borrowers accommodations are extended at street
rate.

On the street, rates are 6 per cent and upwa-
rds for time paper, which is in great demand.

New York, Aug. 4.—"The market, and sold between
banks at 60c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings are \$3,300,000.

THURSDAY RED TAPE.

We stated the other day in this column that the
Treasury Department would not accept payment
by draft of the semi-annual dues of country banks.
The draft was to be sent to the Secretary of the
Treasury, and a certificate in transit was to be
given to the State-Treasury in Chicago, so that the
following circular proves us right and him wrong:

THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON,
May 23, 1876.—"Hereby draft will not be received at
the Treasury Department, and the amount of the
dues must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United
States, and the amount of the semi-annual dues of
country banks, including any National Bank designated as a
Government Depository, and a certificate in transit
will be given to the State-Treasury in Chicago, so that
the draft may be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury,
and the certificate in transit will be given to the
State-Treasury to be retained by the bank making the deposit."

On the 1st of June, the amount of the semi-annual
dues in writing back semi-annual returns for correction, banks
will be required to examine and subscribe to
the draft, and to send it to the State-Treasury in
this office. It is also requested that there be more
than one draft, and that it be sent to the State-Treasury
in the time specified by law.

JOHN H. MILLER, Comptroller of the United States.

A correspondent, who signs as follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—"I am sorry to answer
the letter of Mr. William H. Miller in to-day's paper so
far as concerns receipt of drafts for payment of
semi-annual dues of country banks. The circular
tells that a country bank has to go through in order
to be received at the Treasury, and the amount of the
dues are collected at a less cost than any other
time to the bank."

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The treasury of John Jay Knox, Com-
ptroller of the Currency, enables us to give our
readers the accompanying statement showing by
States the amount of National-Bank circulation is
and, the amount of legal-tender notes de-
posited with the Comptroller of the National
Bank circulation from June 20, 1874, and
amount remaining on deposit: Aug. 1, 1876.

National Bank notes outstanding when act
of June 20, 1874, was \$349,500,182.

National Bank notes outstanding when act
of June 20, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876, \$4,754,500.

National Bank notes outstanding when act
of June 20, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1876, \$2,767,232.

National Bank notes outstanding from June
20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1876, 1,067,269.

National Bank notes outstanding Jan. 14,
1876, \$351,661,450.

National Bank notes outstanding from Jan.
1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876, \$350,507,725.

National Bank notes outstanding from same
date, \$190,285.

Total deposits and sur-
plus, \$350,507,725.

National Bank notes issued be-
tween same dates, \$147,495.

Decrease from July 14, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1876,
\$22,022.

Amount outstanding Aug. 1, 1876, \$350,509,426.

Bankers' deposits to the Treasury and
Bankers' deposits to the Comptroller of the
Currency, \$3,513,075.

Amount outstanding Aug. 1, 1876, \$350,506,174.

Amount outstanding Aug. 1, 1876, \$350,507,725.

Amount outstanding Aug. 1, 1876, \$350,509,426.

